

text is printed on a heavy rag paper while the plates are beautiful reproductions in color of the paintings of Messrs. Grönvold and Lodge. The general plan of treatment consists of keys to the genera and species, synonymy and vernacular names of each species, full description of male, female and young, distribution, nidification, general habits, and consideration of the species as a game bird. Fifty-one species and subspecies are treated, of which twenty-six are figured on the plates. The pigeons of India present a great diversity of coloration, startling to one familiar only with the few dull plumaged species to be found in North America. There are fifteen different species of Green Fruit Pigeons (*Treroninae*), five species of the large green and gray Imperial Pigeons and one nearly pure white (*Carpophaginae*), the wonderful bronze green Nicobar Pigeon (*Caloenadinae*), the Emerald Dove (*Phæbidæ*), eleven True Pigeons (*Columbinae*), sixteen Ring Doves, Turtle Doves, etc. (*Columbinae*) and the Indian Ground Dove (*Geopeliinae*).

The accounts are full and complete, and often furnish entertaining reading matter while the excellent descriptions, synonymy and beautiful plates make the work important as a reference volume, and a magnificent addition to any library of ornithological books. The nomenclature is thoroughly up to date.—W. S.

Menegaux's Reprint of the Ornithology of the Echo du Monde Savant.¹—The 'Echo du Monde Savant' is one of the rarest and least known of scientific periodicals. It was published in Paris from 1834 to 1846, but only a few complete files are preserved even there, while in America we know only of two incomplete sets, both in Washington—one in the Patent Office Library and the other in that of the Department of Agriculture.

The chief writer of ornithological articles was R. P. Lesson, who contributed from 1842 to 1845, while in 1836–7, I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire published a 'Cours d'Ornithologie.'

In Lesson's articles occur many new generic and specific names and it is the frequent need of consulting these in present day systematic ornithological work, that makes a reprint such as Prof. Menegaux has undertaken most welcome.

The reprint is well printed on good paper and is apparently carefully prepared in point of accuracy of transcription. It is therefore particularly unfortunate to find that it is not a complete collection of Lesson's publica-

¹ Articles | d'Ornithologie | de | R. P. Lesson | Médecin, Pharmacien en Chef de la Marine | Professeur a l'École de Médecine navale de Rochefort | Parus dans l'*Écho du Monde Savant* | de 1842 à 1845. | Reimpression faite par les soins | de | A. Menegaux | Professeur agrégé de l'Université, | Assistand d'Ornithologie | au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris | Paris | Edition de la *Revue Française d'Ornithologie*. | 55, rue de Buffon, 55 | En vente à Munich | Chez MM. Dultz et Co, Libraires | 6, Landwehrstrasse, 6 | 1913. Svo. pp. 1–282. With frontispiece portrait of Lesson. 10s. net. to subscribers.

tions in the 'Echo.' It would seem that Prof. Menegaux entirely overlooked a series of papers entitled 'Index Ornithologique', until the reprint was completed. He then published two numbers of the series on a supplementary leaf, pp. 281-282. A number of new generic names proposed in the other numbers do not, however, appear at all in the reprint. Such are, in 1842: *Gymnogyps* col. 1037, *Setogyps*, *Sarcogyps*, and *Trigonoceps*, col. 1038; in 1843; *Ichthyophaga*, col. 14, *Chondrohierax*, col. 61, *Chelictinia*, col. 63, *Cunistrix*, col. 540 and *Cyphorhina*, col. 1068. These are all to be found in the lists of genera published by Waterhouse or Richmond, which makes their omission the more remarkable. It is to be hoped that a supplement may be prepared containing all the articles omitted from the present reprint along with an alphabetical index to all the new genera and species proposed by Lesson in the 'Echo' which would materially aid the systematist who desires to consult the work.—W. S.

Mathews' 'The Birds of Australia.'¹—The latest part of Mr. Mathews work completes the shore-birds and cranes and begins the ibises. The same thoroughness of treatment and detailed discussion of matters of nomenclature which have marked the previous parts are maintained but the author's exhaustive studies in connection with the preparation of his recent 'List of Australian Birds,' have so nearly completed the systematic side of the subject that one finds scarcely any new names proposed in this number. A new genus *Subglareola* with *Glareola ocularis* as its type is the only one that we note.—W. S.

The South Australian Ornithologist.²—The activity of ornithological study in Australia is evidenced by the appearance of another journal devoted to the subject. Whether this is to be a quarterly or monthly we are not informed, nor is there any indication as to where it is published or how it may be obtained. The editorial committee however, with one exception, are founders of the 'South Australian Ornithological Association' organized in 1899 at the South Australian Institute and Museum.

In glancing over the pages of the new journal we note that it adopts the principles of nomenclature set forth in the International Code and elaborated for Australian birds by Mr. Gregory M. Mathews but which are rejected—we hope only temporarily—by the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union and 'The Emu.' The 'South Australian Ornithologist' thus places itself in line with the leading journals of other countries. The papers in the initial number comprise: 'A History of Ornithology in South Australia,' by R. Crompton; 'The Avifauna of Melville Island, Northern Territory,' by F. R. Zietz, in which we note nine new subspecies. There are also; an account of *Rhipidura tricolor*; a description of *Halcyon*

¹ The Birds of Australia. Vol. III, Part 4. December 31, 1913.

² The South Australian Ornithologist. Vol. I, No. 1. January 1914. Editorial Committee: F. R. Zietz, (President), A. M. Morgan, S. A. White, R. Crompton.